A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CHAETOPSYLLA FROM THE THREE GORGES AREA OF YANGTZE RIVER OF HUBEI (SIPHONAPTERA, VERMIPSYLLIDAE)

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Abstract The paper deals with a new species of Chaetopsylla Kohaut, 1903 from West of Hubei Province, China.

Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) malimingi sp. nov. (Figs 1-3)

The new species is similar to Diagnosis. Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) mikado Rothschild, 1904, C. (C.) wenxianensis Wang, Liu et Liu, 1979, C. (C.) zhengi Xie, He et Chao, 1993, C. (C.) hangchowensis Liu, 1939 and C. (C.) hohuana Lien et Weng, 1996. The sinun upper portion of posterior margin of the body of clasper is shallower; 31 small bristle fascicles on the inner surface is below the acetabolum, the terminal portion of aedeagus is unlike-shape. These characteristics are different from the C. (C.) mikado. It differs from the latter four species in the following characters: 1) the apical part of the movable process is distinctly from forwards curved, the concaved anterior margin and posterior margin are arc-shape, the best convex spot of which is slightly below the middle part, the upper portion of movable process is slender and narrow, and the movable process apex is distinctly shorter than the immovable process; 2) there are 40 small bristles denseness fascicle covered from the anterior dorsal margin and sub-anterior margin of inner surface to apex of the immovable process; 3) there are 3 thick long bristles and 1 (0) short bristle under the spiracle of tergum $\{M\}$; 4) the proximal arm st. IX is straight, and its dorsal margin is provided with a higher and wider dorsal apophysis. In addition, it differs from C. (C.) zhengi in the apex of long bristles of posterior margin of the body of clasper is entad curved hook-like (Fig. 2).

The female has not been discovered yet.

Holotype &, body length 2.7 mm, collected from Paguma larvata from in the border region between Shennongjia and Xinshan County (31.15° N, 109.56°E; alt. 1400 m), West of Gorges of Yangtse River in Hubei Province on 7 Sep. 2006, where habitating mixed evergreen and deciduous forest live. Holotype is deposited in the Medical Entomology Collection, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, AMMS, Beijing.

Etymology. The new species is named after Professor MA Li-Ming in honor of his outstanding contribution in the field of fleas biology and taxonomy of gamasid mites studies in China.

Key words Siphonaptera, Vermipsyllidae, Chaetopsylla, new species, China.

湖北长江三峡地区鬃蚤属一新种记述 (蚤目,蠕形蚤科)

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摘 要 记述从湖北省长江三峡以北神农架与兴山交界处,海拔 1400 m 常绿落叶阔叶混交林中捕获的花面狸 $Paguma\ larvata$ 体外,采获的鬃蚤属 $Chaetopsylla\ Kohaut$,1903 1 新种,马氏鬃蚤 $Chaetopsylla\ (Chaetopsylla\)$ malimingi sp. nov.。新种 δ 可动突端半部显向前弯,前缘甚凹,后缘弯弧形,最凸处位于中点稍下方,末端窄并显低于不动突;不动突前背缘及内侧亚前缘至顶端具较密集的短簇鬃;第 8 背板气门下具 3 根粗长鬃和 1 (0) 根中长鬃;以及第 9 腹板前臂直而不呈弓形显向上拱和背缘具发达的峰状背突等特征与该属 5 个相近种均不同,文后附 6 个近缘种分类检索表。

关键词 蚤目,蠕形蚤科,鬃蚤属,新种,中国. 中图分类号 Q969.47

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鬃蚤属 Chaetopsylla Kohaut, 1903 迄今全世界已报道有28 种,其中有相当一部分种类分布于俄罗斯及其周边一些国家或地区,我国已记录有16 种。近年,作者对2006 年在湖北省长江三峡以北神农架与兴山交界处常绿落叶阔叶混交林中,海拔1400 m 捕获的花面狸 Paguma larvata 体外采集的一批鬃蚤标本进行了较为详尽观察和比较,发现其中有一只雄蚤形态构造独特,与该属鬃蚤亚属 Chaetopsylla Kohaut,1903 中的5个近缘种镶嵌组合特征均有较大不同,鉴定为1新种,这是迄今在该地区发现命名的第2个鬃蚤新种,记述如下。

马氏鬃蚤,新种 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) malimingi sp. nov. (图 1~3)

鉴别特征 新种依其眼下颊叶无鬃, ♂ 抱器近 椭圆形,基节臼位于抱器体中部和阳茎端形态,与圆 钩鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) mikado Rothschild, 1904、文县鬃蚤 C. (C.) wenxianensis Wang, Liu et Liu, 1979、郑氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) zhengi Xie, He et Chao, 1993、杭州鬃蚤 C. (C.) hangchowensis Liu, 1939 和合欢鬃蚤 C. (C.) hohuana Lien et Weng, 1996 相近, 但♂ 抱器体后缘上段内凹较浅, 基节臼 下内侧具较多小鬃 31 根和阳茎端构造不同可与圆钩 鬃蚤区别。♂可动突端半部显向前弯,前缘甚凹,后 缘弯弧形,最凸处位于中段稍下方,末端窄并显低于 不动突;不动突前背缘及内侧亚前缘至顶端具稠密 的短簇鬃40根;第8背板气门下具3根粗长鬃和1 (0) 根中长鬃; 第9腹板前臂直而不呈弓形显向上 拱和背缘具发达的峰状突起可与上述其它4种区别。 此外, ∂ 抱器后缘长鬃末端向内侧弯曲呈钩状也不 同于郑氏鬃蚤。

头部 额缘圆,最凸处约位于额缘中点;额突发达,为脱落性。额鬃1列4根,上位2根甚小,眼鬃4根粗长。眼中等大,中央色素较淡;眼下颊叶无鬃。后头鬃3列,依序为3、3、7根。后头缘具发达后头沟,其上具小毛和微鬃10余根;触角窝背方有小鬃9根。触角第2节长鬃有4根达棒节末端。下唇须5节,其端近达前足基节4/5处。

胸部 前胸背板具 1 列 10 (11) 根长鬃,其下方几根鬃间距较密,中胸背板鬃 2 列,前列为小鬃而仅有 3 (4) 根;颈片内侧具 1 列完整假鬃 5 (4) 根。中胸腹侧板鬃 3 列 12 (9) 根;背板侧区具 2 列 7 根鬃,其中前列较短小,后列较粗长。后胸背板具鬃 3 (2) 列;后胸前侧片上具 2 根约同长粗鬃。后胸后侧片上具 2 列纵行鬃 13 根,另侧为 11 根。前足基节外侧有较宽的裸区,裸区的前方和上、下方具

鬃 32 根,裸区后有缘鬃 1 列 6 根,另近端具鬃 3 根。前足股节外侧具小鬃 14 根,后亚腹缘具鬃 1 列 3 根,内侧前下部有小鬃 1 根。后足股节亚腹缘内、外两侧各有 1 列鬃,10~12 根,背缘具鬃 1 列 9 根。前、中、后足胫节外侧具鬃 1 列 7~10 根,后背缘具 6 个深切刻,除近基 1 个切刻 2 根鬃,其中 1 根较细外,各切刻具 1 长 1 短粗鬃。后足第 3 跗节端长鬃达到 4 跗节中部,第 4 跗节端长鬃近达第 5 跗节之端。各足第 5 跗节具 4 对侧蹠鬃,第 3 对与第 4 对之间间距较大,蹠面近端密被细鬃。

腹部 第1背板具鬃3列,第2~4背板具鬃2列,第5~7背板具鬃1列,中间背板主鬃列8(7)根鬃。气门中等大,圆形。气门下鬃数:第2背板7(4)根,第3背板3根,第4背板1根,第5背板以后为0。无臀前鬃。

变性节 δ 第8 背板气门上具小鬃 1 列 7 根, 气 门下具3根粗长鬃和1(0)根中长鬃(图1)。第8 腹板长度大于横宽,前缘中部略凸,后缘下段具浅弧 凹。抱器长大于宽,外侧在基节臼中线以上具短鬃4 (6) 根,下内侧具较多小鬃 31 根,近后方的成簇, 亚后缘有较窄弱骨化带。不动突前背缘向后上方弧 凸, 前及内侧亚前缘至顶端具稠密的短簇鬃 40 根, 后缘上段略凹,下段至腹方圆凸,后缘具向内侧弯曲 钩状长鬃10根,其间及下缘有短鬃20根。基节臼较 宽大,前缘离不动突前背缘距离较近。可动突上半 部显向前弯,前缘甚凹,后缘弯弧形,最凸处位于中 段稍下方,末端窄并显低于不动突(图2)。第9腹 板前臂直,端部稍膨大,背缘具发达的峰状突起,后 臂显短于前臂, 近端渐窄尖, 其上具3(2) 根小鬃。 阳茎端背叶背、腹缘近平行,末端斜尖;腹叶较小, 近三角形, 背及侧缘略凹; 侧叶舌形, 背缘弧凸, 腹 缘稍凹,末端圆(图3)。阳茎内突较宽阔,腹缘弧 凸均匀; 骨化内管从基向端逐渐细窄。阳茎腱稍粗, 但不卷曲成圈。

雌性 未发现。

正模 8,体长 2.7 mm,2006年9月7日采自湖北神农架木鱼与兴山交界捕获的花面狸 Paguma larvata 体上,海拔 1400 m,生境为常绿落叶阔叶混交林。模式标本存放军事医学科学院微生物流行病研究所医学昆虫标本馆(北京)。

词源: 新种种名源自吉林省地方病第一防治研究所马立名教授的姓氏命名, 以示对他在中国蚤类生物学和革螨分类研究中作出贡献的敬意。

讨论 从以上所记述的形态和比较鉴别来看, 马氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) malimingi sp. nov.最接近于文县 鬃蚤 C. (C.) wenxianensis 和郑氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) zhengi,

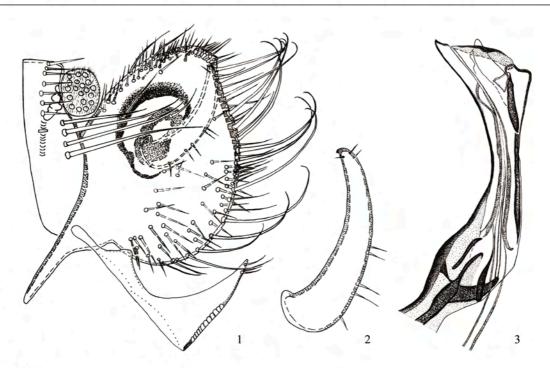


图 1~3 马氏鬃蚤,新种 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) malimingi sp. nov.

1. 变形节 (modified segments) 2. 可动突 (放大) (movable process) 3. 阳茎端 (terminal portion of aedeagus)

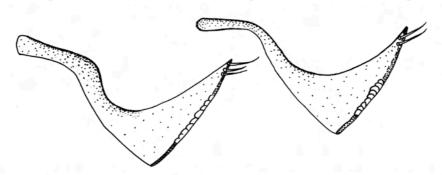


图 4 文县鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) wenxianensis Wang, Liu et Liu, 1979: δ 第 9 腹板前臂及后臂 (proximal arm and posterior arm of st. IX)

尤其是 8 抱器、阳茎端侧叶和腹叶等的形态,而与其余 3 种相差较远,虽文县鬃蚤原描述附图,未完全绘制出 8 第 9 腹板前臂端部,但作者详细比较研究了采自三峡地区 3 δ δ 文县鬃蚤标本,其中基节臼下内侧鬃数目和排列方式两者基本一致,而第 9 腹板前臂端段呈弓形显向上拱,背隆起不发达而近弧形(图 4),与马氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) malimingi sp. nov. 前臂直和背缘具高耸的峰状背突则截然不同。然而有疑问的是分布于我国台湾的合欢鬃蚤 C. (C.) hohuana δ 第 9 腹板前臂似乎也未完全绘制出末端,推测这可能是标本骨化较浅或阳茎重叠看不清而导致未完全描绘出,因此以下所用合欢鬃蚤 δ 第 9 腹板前臂和 ♀ 交配囊管的检索表仅依附图和文字描述列出,特提请注意。

另外, 马氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) malimingi sp. nov. 与貂鬃蚤 C. (C.) zibellina 有一些相近之处, 尤其是 δ 可

动突的形状,但后者δ阳茎端背叶宽三角形,腹叶弯钩状;抱器后缘上段无内凹,前背缘及后缘长、短鬃和基节臼下内侧鬃显著少,以及第9腹板前臂背缘无高耸的峰状背突和可动突与不动突近等高,均与新种存在较明显差异,故未将貂鬃蚤列人检索表种作比较。

鬃蚤属 6 个相近种检索表

下唇须6(7)节,其端近达前足基节末端; δ 抱器后缘上段内凹较深;阳茎端背叶呈巨大弯钩状;♀交配囊管呈窄"C"字型…

圆钩鬃蚤 C. (C.) mikado
下唇须 5 节,其端至多达前足基节的 4/5; å 抱器后缘上段具浅凹或无凹; 阳茎端形状不同;♀交配囊管呈"V"字型或宽弧形 ……… 2

- 3. ま 可动突端半部显向前弯, 前缘甚凹, 后缘弯弧形, 最凸出位于中

- 5. δ 阳茎端背叶尖突,端缘稍凹;不动突后缘顶端垂直线以下后凸宽度较窄; ♀第7 腹板后缘上段微凸,下段窄的后凸上、下方略内凹,交配囊管呈窄 "V"字型·············· 杭州鬃蚤 C. (C.) hangchowensis δ 阳茎端背叶圆凸,呈倒汤勺状,侧叶窄而端圆;不动突后缘顶端垂直线以下后凸宽度较宽;♀第7 腹板后缘上段近直,下段后凸之腹缘无内凹,交配囊管略呈弧形······ 合欢鬃蚤 C. (C.) hohuana

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